

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Thursday Morning, December 27, 1866

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transit advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest rates and no exceptions will be made in this rule.

THE BRITISH COLONIST IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COLONY THAT RECEIVES TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

The Public Offices.

During the past few days the public mind has been much perturbed through mischievous reports in circulation regarding the removal of certain public offices to New Westminster. At the instigation of the city members, a meeting of citizens was convened last week, and an influential deputation appointed to present an address to His Excellency with a view to eliciting from him an expression of his views that might serve to dispel the misgivings of the people. The deputation waited upon His Excellency yesterday and presented the address (which together with the reply will be found in another column) and the gentleman who formed that deputation must have felt after hearing His Excellency's frank and unequivocal answer, how utterly chimerical were the grounds of alarm. And so it appears, have the people or any section of the people approached His Excellency for information on public questions without obtaining a straightforward reply, conveying all the information that it was in his power to supply, and evidencing his strong desire to administer the affairs of his government with impartiality and justice to all. Although the meeting of Thursday last, so far as the prevailing cause of alarm was concerned, is proved to have rested on the "baseless fabric of a vision," still, it will be productive of some good. It will not only serve to calm present apprehensions, but will aid in bringing about more unity between the ruler and ruled. The people must feel, after perusing His Excellency's address, that they have much to gain and little to fear by placing more confidence in him and relying on the faithful performance of the pledges he has already given them. They must perceive that the mistrust which has prevailed in all quarters since the Governor assumed the reins of government has no foundation in fact; and that it behooves every well disposed citizen to strengthen rather than to embarrass His Excellency's hands in directing the state coach. To make our wants and grievances known, is no more than our duty; but His Excellency asks us to suspend our judgment and judge him by his acts, and until he evinces a disposition to thwart our interests, or to break faith with the public in any of the assurances he has given, there can be no need of doing further violence to his good intentions. We believe with His Excellency in deeds, not words, and if the past administration of Governor Seymour in the Sister Colony is any criterion of his future policy, the country is safe in his hands.

Christmas Day.

Without the usual concomitants of frost and snow, and the other familiar accompaniments of the season; notwithstanding, too, the prevailing cry of dull times, Victoria spent a right hearty Christmas. Never was there so bountiful a supply of good cheer exhibited in this city, and never was it more cheerily enjoyed by all classes. The town wore a complete holiday aspect; every place of business was closed, and the citizens turned out in their Sunday best. The religious observances commenced at St. Andrew's Cathedral with the usual midnight mass, which lasted some hours and attracted an immense concourse of persons, many being unable to obtain admission. At Christ Church Cathedral and St. John's Church the morning and afternoon services were very well attended. Both churches, particularly the latter, were beautifully decorated for the occasion by members of the respective congregations.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. MAGGIE is the founder of a new Medical System! The Italian, whose vast internal dose enfolds the stomach and paralyzes the bowels, must give precedence to the new system. Dr. MAGGIE'S PILLS are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of MAGGIE'S PILLS suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is tormented, its functions are restored, and the nervous system is fortified, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcers and eruptions of the skin are literally extinguished by the disintegrant power of MAGGIE'S PILLS. In fact, it is here announced that Dr. MAGGIE'S PILLS are the only medicine that will cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chills, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Dr. MAGGIE'S PILLS are infallible. Sold by J. MOORE, 11 Queen Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER TRANSPORT.

ALL HANDS SAVED.

The schooner Alert, Captain Francis, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, having on board Captain Sands, First Officer Hensley and ten seamen, lately belonging to the steamer Transport, which vessel left this port on the 27th inst., in tow of the steamer Isabel, bound for San Francisco, under sail. The Isabel cast off the tow-lines on the morning of the 28th, about 25 miles south-east of Cape Flattery, and the Transport seems to have drifted before a fierce south-east gale for two days, and finally to have struck on rocks near Raffall Cove, at the entrance of Clayoquot Sound, where she now lies abandoned. The men landed in a boat, and lived on mussels and clams for two days, suffering a great deal from cold having no means at hand with which to build a fire. On the third day they were enabled to reach the village of a tribe of friendly Indians, by whom they were most hospitably treated. The schooner Alert, Captain Francis, on a trading voyage, subsequently sailed into the Sound, and Captain Francis, with customary kindness of heart, and at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice, consented to forego his trip and return to Victoria with the distressed mariners. The Transport was built at one of the mills on the Sound, and was intended for a Sacramento river freight steamer. Altogether she was one of the most unlikely looking boats to put to sea in this season that we have ever seen. She had on board her machinery, which it was designed to place in working order upon the arrival of the vessel at San Francisco, and 108,000 feet of lumber. The trip which has ended so disastrously was her second attempt to reach San Francisco, she having put into this port in distress some three months since, after undergoing very rough handling outside. She was insured for \$17,000, and was worth, with cargo and machinery, about \$25,000. The vessel should never have gone to sea; the men on board literally took their lives in their hands when they made an attempt which common sense must have taught them could not but end disastrously. That the vessel did not founder with all on board, is due (under Divine providence) to the ability of the Captain, his officers, and crew. We give below an intelligent and interesting report of Captain Sands, from a perusal of which it will be perceived that the shipwrecked men owe much to the Captain of the Alert, and to the Indians of the Opitsat, and the Kilsamat tribes; but the rascally Ahousats, who appear to have derived but little profit from the punishment which they received at the hands of the naval forces, in 1864, plundered the wreck of the rigging, and nearly everything else moveable, besides destroying much valuable property in a spirit of sheer wantonness.

CAPT. SANDS' LOG.

Nov. 27th.—About 1 p.m., the Transport started from Victoria in tow of the Isabel, fine weather, light south-westerly winds. Weather continued fine, with light variable winds, until about 10 o'clock, when the wind drew S.E. and freshened. 28th.—At 4:15 o'clock, the steamer cast off near Cape Flattery, light distant about 8 miles, bearing at E. by N.; from the time of the steamer leaving us the wind and sea increased rapidly, doing serious damage to the vessel; about 8 o'clock had the misfortune to split the mainmast all to pieces; at 10 o'clock, having washed the chain cable overboard, washed away the binnacle and stove one of the boats, besides carrying away the port lee board, lifting the guards and starting up the after-part of the decks, ship making a great deal of water, thought it most advisable to head for the land. Finding we could not fetch into Fucus Straits, bore up for Barclay Sound; gale increasing with thick weather. At 4 p.m., being too thick to make the land, hove to, under the peak of the mainmast, and let go from the bow an anchor and 40 fathoms hawser, to keep her head to the sea. At 11 o'clock, carried away the rudder head and started the upper gudgeon. At midnight, the wind moderated and became light westerly. 29th.—At daylight, found ourselves abreast of Clayoquot Sound, and tried to get to Barclay Sound, but the wind commencing to blow heavily from the S.E. again kept away for Clayoquot Sound. At 12 o'clock, noon, the ship perfectly unmanageable, tried to get into the Sound by the north channel. At 3 o'clock, p.m., the foremast gave way, and we were entirely at the mercy of the winds and sea, and no possibility of keeping her off the rocks. At 9 o'clock, dropped both anchors and paid out the whole length of a warp to hold the vessel till we launched the remaining boat and abandoned the vessel, she being one-third full of water, and the cargo shifting about, all hands in the boat leaving nearly everything behind; the only provisions saved were 1 box of bread and a mat of rice. Landed on Bartlett's Island, all hands being entirely exhausted, having been at work from the time of leaving Victoria. It being dark when we landed, we could find no dry wood to make a fire, or any shelter, so we passed a most miserable night in the rain. The steamer drove on shore during the night, inside of Point Raffal. 30th.—Still blowing a heavy gale from S.E.; could not get to the wreck, and tried to make ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Found the rocks plentifully supplied with mussels, of which we gladly availed ourselves, being the only thing with which to eke out stock of bread and rice. Dec. 1st.—Made an attempt to get to the wreck, and had to give it up, wind and sea too heavy. 2nd.—No getting to the vessel; a great excitement was caused in camp about the time of low water by one of the party having discovered clams, but unfortunately the lead was soon exhausted, being composed of only a few washed up by the sea. 3rd.—Weather more moderate; started out for the wreck, but could not get within about half a mile of her, on account of the heavy sea rolling in; had to return to our camping place. 4th.—Fine weather; broke camp and started on an Indian camp en route to Victoria. After pulling about three hours came up with the Kilsamat camp, where we were treated very kindly indeed by the Indians, they giving us a feed of potatoes and dried salmon in

abundance, and were very anxious for us to remain and not to start for Victoria till the fine weather set in, so we concluded to remain that night. The next day it was blowing and raining too hard to start, but on the morning of the 6th we started, much against the wish of the chief, who acted all through in a most kind and hospitable manner. We did not get very far, only about four miles, when we came to the Clayoquot camp, and it being miserable weather to travel, and the Indians very pressing that we should take up our abode with them until the fine weather, we determined to stop with them; the chief was away at the time fishing, but all present tried to make us welcome. The next day (Dec. 7th), had fine, clear, frosty weather, with very little wind; we thought we would make another start for Victoria, but after getting about 8 or 9 miles, we met a heavy swell coming in from the ocean, and the wind coming N.E., we thought it best to return to the Indians and wait some other chance; by the time we got back to the camp the chief had arrived, and he was very kind to us.

On the 8th, the chief and a crew of Indians, together with two of our men, went down to the wreck to see if they could secure any more provisions, but when they arrived, they found that the Ahousat Indians had been on board and taken nearly everything, having cut and destroyed all the sails and most of the rigging.

Dec. 9.—About 9 a.m. the schooner Alert, Capt. Francis, arrived, bound on a trading voyage; but he very kindly agreed to return to Victoria and break up his voyage, and consequently he had to sell a lot of potatoes which he had on board for trade at prices greatly below the usual rates.

On the morning of the 10th, we started in the schooner for the wreck, to see what we could secure, and, if possible, trade for what the Indians had. We staid down at the wreck the 11th, 12th and 13th; went back to Clayoquot and took on board all the crew. We were detained at Clayoquot by adverse weather until Sunday, the 16th, when we started.

Monday, 17th.—Arrived at Esquelt, where we were wind bound until Friday, Dec. 21st, when we made another start, and got as far as Dodger's cave, Barclay Sound. Started away from Barclay Sound on Saturday, about 11 p.m., got to Port San Juan on the 24th, about 7 p.m., and left again the same night, Wednesday, 26th; anchored for a few hours in Pedder Bay to repair damages done to the sails, and arrived in Victoria at 2:30 o'clock, p.m.

Union of the Pacific Colonies.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

While the British Colonies on the Atlantic side are completing the work of Confederation, an actual union has been consummated by those on the Pacific coast. British Columbia and Vancouver Island, hitherto separate and distinct Colonies, now form but one, under the name of British Columbia. The important island which has so long borne the proud name of Vancouver, now, bride-like, merges her name in that of the other party to the union, and henceforth we shall only hear of British Columbia, unless the force of habit render it impossible at once to observe the directions of the Act of Union. By our files from the Pacific, received yesterday, we find that considerable relief prevails on the subject. It might be assumed that the most kindly sentiments would follow a union which had been sought by both the parties to it; but this does not appear to be the case. At the last moment, there appears to have been some mismanagement, and the Act of Union is not what the Vancouver people expected it to be. There is nothing serious in the discontent, however, and it is reasonable to expect that a short time will allay the present acrimony.

The Act of Union, though assented to by Her Majesty on the 6th August, was only received in the Colonies concerned on the 1st of October, and only then was it known what the precise terms of Union were. The provisions of the Act may be briefly stated as follows:—On the proclamation of the Act by the Governor of British Columbia, Vancouver Island ceases to exist as a separate Colony, and becomes merged into the other. The Island is to be allotted eight representatives in the "Legislative Council" of British Columbia, which has hitherto been composed of fifteen members, and which will henceforth, therefore, have twenty-three. The laws continue in the respective colonies as they were at the time of Union, until amended by the United Legislature, excepting the customs laws, as to which it is provided that those of British Columbia apply to the Island as well. The Governor is vested with the powers of a Commissioner of Customs. Nothing in the Act is to interfere with exercise of any power that would have been exercisable by Her Majesty in Council, if the Act had not been passed. Such, in substance, is the Imperial enactment by which our sister colonies in the far West have become united.

As far as we can learn, the grounds of complaint are but two, and they are urged by people—certainly not the whole nor the majority of the people—in Vancouver Island. In the first place, it is said that the provision empowering the Governor of British Columbia to put the Act in force by his simple proclamation is contrary to the well-understood wishes of the people of that Island; and, in the second place, the abolition of the free port of Victoria—which must follow upon the enforcement of the customs laws of British Columbia—is also against their wishes. As to both, the answer is conclusive that the Legislature of the Island last winter memorialized the Imperial authorities to consummate the Union on any terms they pleased. Union was wanted at all hazards and without setting forth a single condition. Having thus given the Home Government carte blanche, the complainants cannot now pretend to be wronged because they were taken at their word. About two years ago, when the first memorial was sent home, we believe there was an expression of their desire to have the port of Victoria left free, and that it was stipulated that Vancouver's Island should have the option of declining union on the terms offered; but the subsequent action of the Colonial Legislature swept away these conditions. At a public meeting held in Victoria, when the terms of the union became known, great indignation was expressed; but, strange enough, the men who grumbled the loudest were the very men who had been instrumental in passing the memorial praying for unconditional union. Whoever may complain, it certainly does not lie with them to do so now. In his vehemence, one of the orators at the meeting—formerly a member of the Island Legislature—went so far as to talk about annexation, and was very properly rebuffed down. The extreme to which he and others went in their harangues damaged the cause of the complainants, and a meeting which otherwise might have passed a strong protest broke up in confusion—the good loyal people present refusing to allow any opposition they might have to the union to be utilised by disappointed men in pressing their personal claims.

The Victoria journals, while not satisfied with the terms of union, adopt, on the whole

a very proper tone. They counsel hearty acquiescence in the new arrangement, urge the people to set themselves vigorously to work it out to the best advantage, and express the hope that the result will prove satisfactory. The condition of the Island before union was about as bad as it could be, and almost any change was desirable. Union with British Columbia must prove eminently advantageous, and we rejoice that it has been effected. Consolidation is the order of the day, and when our Confederation scheme has been carried out, Great Britain will have to deal with but two colonial governments on this continent, instead of seven, as heretofore. Is it too soon to look forward to the time when the vast intervening territory of the Red River and Saskatchewan will be opened up and peopled; when a regular system of government will be established there; and when a still grander Confederation will loom up, spanning the whole breadth of the continent?

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nervous sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures fevers, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frost-bitten feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

MOORE & CO., Agents.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consumption prevent colds, influenza, colds and fever are ever prevailing in our changeable climate. Though easily cured at first, when neglected they frequently induce serious diseases, of which the chief and most fatal is consumption. If Holloway's Pills be resorted to at the first appearance of any of these diseases, and if the medicines be very urgent, the patient will be well before the disease has taken its permanent form. It is a sure remedy for all the ailments of the system, and is a most valuable medicine for the family. It is a most valuable medicine for the family. It is a most valuable medicine for the family.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—Strengthening the Nervous System, restoring the Lost Appetite, FRESHENING THE SKIN, and curing all the ailments of the system, and is a most valuable medicine for the family. It is a most valuable medicine for the family. It is a most valuable medicine for the family.

EMIL FRESSE, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

New Advertisements.

Masonic Notice.

VANCOUVER LODGE NO. 431, OF F. & A. M., R. S.

THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of this Lodge will be held at the MASONIC HALL, on Saint John's Day, Thursday the 27th inst., at four o'clock, punctually. All Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of the R. W. M., H. F. HEISTERMAN, Secretary.

Card of Thanks.

WE, THE CAPTAIN, OFFICERS and Crew of the late steamer Transport, beg to tender our most sincere thanks to the Captain and Mate of schooner Alert, for their kindness and attention to us while on board their schooner. d-27

Lost.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO SMALL KEYS, by leaving the same at this office, the finder will be suitably rewarded. d-27

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE

Fire Insurance Company

(REGISTERED.)

CAPITAL - - ONE MILLION.

Offices—93 and 71 King William Street

London, & Water Street, Liverpool

HENDERSON & BURNARD HAVE BEEN appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies or Fire Insurance and to settle all claims without delay at 100, Queen Street, Victoria. d-24

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO.

This Company insures Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits, and all Marine and Inland Navigation, Risks to and from all Ports of the World.

For rates of Premium and further information apply to

J. Robertson Stewart, Agent, Victoria, V. I.

OLYMPIA OYSTERS

IN EVERY STYLE, BY

A. W. PIPER,

AND

Best Welsh Rarebits

ON THE ISLAND. d-19

Oysters, Oysters.

BOB SILVER

IS AGAIN IN THE FIELD, and serves the best and sweetest Oysters in every style at his Saloon, between the Glen and Louis.

N. B.—Opened Oysters sold by the Quart, or Oysters in the Shell by the Sack. Come and see Bob d-22

To be Let or Sold.

GENTLEMAN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GAL- lery, on Government street, with Apparatus and Goodwill.

The present occupant will, if desired, remain until the purchaser has acquired a thorough knowledge of the business.

Apply to

T. ALLOP, Land Agent, &c., Government street (near Broughton) Victoria. d-21

DIARIES

—AND—

DAILY JOURNALS

FOR 1867,

POCKET AND COUNTING-HOUSE,

With the usual varieties of styles and prices, can be found at

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.'S, Government street. d-22

New Advertisements.

THE MASONIC BALL

IN CELEBRATION OF

St. John's Day,

WILL BE HELD ON

THURSDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,

AT THE

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

The Members of Victoria and Vancouver Lodges can obtain Tickets for themselves and their friends by application to the Committee through the Secretary, d-19 H. F. HEISTERMAN.

New Year's Eve—1866-67.

BALL

OF THE

Union Hook & Ladder

COMPANY NO. 1.

ON

NEW YEAR'S EVE,

AT THE

Volunteer Drill Hall,

CORNER FORT & LANGLEY STS.,

(Which has been enlarged for the occasion.)

An Excellent Quadrille Band will be attendance, under the leadership of Messrs. PALMER and SANDER.

THE SUPPER will be supplied from the ST. GEORGE HOTEL.

TICKETS (a limited number of which have been issued) including Supper, \$3; to be obtained of members of the Company, or at Hibben & Co's.

FLOOR MANAGERS: J. GILBERT, E. DICKINSON, C. SOLOMON.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE: THOS. DODGALL, A. F. HIGGS, C. A. BAYLEY d-21

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

IN ANTICIPATION OF THE APPROACHING

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

T. N. Hibben & Co.

have supplied themselves with appropriate Presents for the occasion:

Elegant Editions of favorite authors.

Choice Selections from the best Poets, handsomely bound and illustrated.

Illustrated Family Bibles.

Fine Church Service and Prayer Books.

A great variety of Juvenile and Toy Books.

Handsome Photographic Albums.

Handsome Portable Writing Desks.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.

Ladies' Work Boxes.

Ivory, Pearl and Shell Card Cases.

And other useful and attractive Goods.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO., d-11

\$50 REWARD.

LOST.—IN OR NEAR DAVIES' AUCTION Rooms, on Monday morning, Dec. 24th, a roll, containing \$15 in Bank of British North America Bills, the bills were all of the denomination of \$20, with the exception of one of \$5. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked, by leaving the roll at this office. d-23

Cleal's Restaurant,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

AN ELEGANT BAR HAS BEEN ADDED to the accommodation of the patrons of this popular establishment, and will be opened THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock. d-24

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of S. PIPER & Co., are requested to send a statement of the same to Messrs. Care & Gravel on or before the 20th inst. JULES RUEFF, d-12

NOTICE.

HAVING RETURNED FROM ENGLAND, the Power of Attorney given by me to CHAS. LEVY is revoked from this date. B. S. LEVY, d-22

Witness—B. BARNETT, Victoria, V. I., Dec. 21st, 1866.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Partnership heretofore existing between Albert Anstett and William Beck, trading under the name of D. Kavanagh & Co., Coal and Wood Dealers, on Bridge Street, in the city of Victoria, V. I., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Albert Anstett will pay all debts due by the firm and receive all accounts due to said firm, to and from the date, Victoria, dated this 22nd day of December, 1866.

Witness to annexed signatures: ALGERNON AUSTEN, T. W. CLARK, WILLIAM BECK, d-24

Re Estate of David Cerr.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the above Estate are requested to send a statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. John Wilkie & Co., on or before Friday, 28th inst. JAMES BURNS, GODFREY CULBERT WIGHAM Assignees. d-22

NOTICE

I AM INSTRUCTED TO SELL A PORTION of the

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL

On the 6th of January next.

Private offers will be accepted. Full particulars hereafter. d-12

NOTICE

TO ALL CONCERNED.

Extract from an Act to amend the Road Act, 1860:

EVERY MALE PERSON ABOVE EIGHTEEN YEARS of Age resident and not incapacitated, and every person entitled to any interest in any Real Estate in any of the said Road Districts, shall perform two days labor upon the public highway of the district in which he shall reside or have such interest, and, if entitled to any interest in more than ten acres, or every additional acre or part of fifty acres in which he shall have such interest, an extra day's labor for each additional fifty or portion of fifty acres; and when any person resident within a road district as aforesaid shall possess a pair of working horses or oxen, and a cart, wagon or plough he shall supply the same together with a driver thereof, when, where, and if required to be employed in making or improving any road within the said Road District, wherein he is resident for two days in every year; the services of such pair of horses or oxen and driver to be considered an equivalent to the labor of three men for two days upon the road.

The labor for the Equilateral, Metochin and Soke Road Districts for 1866 is now due.

Timely notice will be given of the places where and the time when the labor will be called for.

In order to prevent mistake, the Board has prepared a regular printed form of receipt, which must be signed by the Chairman, or the authorized Agent for the time being.

(Signed,) K. McKENZIE, Chairman of the Equilateral Metochin and Soke Road District, Commissioners. d-22

New Advertisements.

THE MASONIC BALL

